

TEN

- With what a graceful *tendernefs* he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows!
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.
Having no children, she did with singular care and *tendernefs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulousness; caution.
My conscience first receiv'd a *tendernefs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom
tendernefs how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly;
whereas such need no great thriftness in preserving their own
who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Watton.*
True *tendernefs* of conscience is nothing else but an awful
and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while
it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination
from it, so long it is properly tender. *South.*
6. Cautious care.
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tendernefs*
of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a
mark of a degenerate mind. *Government of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expression.
TENDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineus*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy;
containing tendons; consisting of tendons.
Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are
harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wifeman.*
TENDON. *n. f.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A sinew; a ligature by which
the joints are moved.
A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the
tendons. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The tendons some compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore.*
TENDRIL. *n. f.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The clasp of a vine, or
other climbing plant.
In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
So may thy tender blossoms fear no bite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*
The *tendrils* or clasps of plants are given only to such as
have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves.
Ray on the Creation.
TENERICOSE. *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tenebrosus*, Latin.] Dark;
TENEBOUS. } gloomy.
TENEBROSITY. *n. f.* [*tenebræ*, Latin.] Darknefs; gloom.
TENEMENT. *n. f.* [*tenementum*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any
thing held by a tenant.
What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall
be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build
himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and in-
close his ground? *Spenser on Ireland.*
'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides;
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden.*
Who has inform'd us, that a rational soul can inhabit no
tenement, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. *Locke.*
Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*
TENENT. *n. f.* See *TENET*.
TENERITY. *n. f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] Tendernefs. *Ains.*
TENESMUS. *n. f.*
The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attend-
ed with a *tenesmus*, or need to go to stool. *Arbutnot.*
TENET. *n. f.* [*tenet*, Latin, *he holds*.] It is sometimes
written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; opinion.
That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea,
although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone
for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful
tenet be deposited. *Decay of Piety.*
This favours of something ranker than focianism, even
the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded
only upon saintship. *Saule's Sermons.*
They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenets* of their master's book. *Prior.*
TENNIS. *n. f.* [*tenet*, Latin, *he holds*.] A play is supposed by *Skinner* to be so named
from the word *tenet*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used
by the French when they drive the ball. A play at which a
ball is driven with a racket.
The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old
ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed tennis balls. *Shak.*
There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowle,
There falling out at tennis. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis ball long to
the blind goddesses. *Hawel's Vocal Forest.*
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair
picture, than to play at tennis with his page. *Peacham.*
The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a tennis

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- court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by be-
ing rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again;
for such a repercussion would make the sight more con-
fused. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
We conceive not a tennis ball to think, and consequently
not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.
Locke.
We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our
tennis court, but there are alehouses. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
TO TENNIS. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To drive as a ball.
Those four garisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so
drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst
them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor
hide himself. *Spenser on Ireland.*
TENNON. *n. f.* [*French*.] The end of a timber cut to be fit-
ted into another timber.
Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavi-
ties as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*
The *tenant-faw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from
bending. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
TENOUR. *n. f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *tenor*, Fr.]
1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity;
general currency.
We might perceive his words interrupted continually with
sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one
constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the
inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*
When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a spring was there,
An everlasting spring, the jolly year
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath
As now did smell of Winter or of death. *Cragshaw.*
Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. *Milton.*
Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively re-
quire humility and meekness to all men. *Syrat.*
Inspire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Dedac'd from nature's birth to Caesar's times. *Dryden.*
This success would look like chance if it were not perpe-
tual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*
Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the
whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved clearly points forth
the month of May. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keeps.
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. *Pope.*
2. Sense contained; general course or drift.
Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found? *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
By the stern brow and waspish action,
Which she did use as the was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakefp. As you like it.*
Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakefp.*
Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close
attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect
of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*
3. A found in music.
The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound
equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 173.
TENSE. *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.
For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requi-
site that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, other-
wise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and
damp the sound. *Holder.*
TENSE. *n. f.* [*tenus*, Fr. *tenus*, Lat.]
[In grammar.] *Tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation
of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*
As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so
when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be
called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to
verbs. Memory faith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen;
foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*
Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are,
speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*
He should have the Latin words given him in their first
case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself
from a dictionary. *Watson.*
TENSENESS. *n. f.* [*from tense*.] Contraction; tension: the
contrary to laxity. *Should*

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- Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the
operation must take place. *Sharp's Surgery.*
TENSIBLE. *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.
Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals,
and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*
TENSILE. *adj.* [*tenilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension.
All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn
into wires, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 845.
TENSION. *n. f.* [*tenion*, Fr. *tenus*, Lat.] The act of stretch-
ing; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity.
It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by
stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this found by
a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*
Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*
TENSIVE. *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Giving a tension of stiffness or
contraction.
From cholera is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from
the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the
parts by the fulness of humours. *Fliger on Humours.*
TENSURE. *n. f.* [*tenus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state
of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.
This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof,
motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is,
when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restor-
eth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*
TENT. *n. f.* [*tenie*, French; *tentorium*, Latin.]
1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of can-
vas extended upon poles.
The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not
far from it, covered the same with tents. *Knolles.*
Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by
occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts xviii. 23.*
2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.
He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
To Chaulis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*
3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a fore.
Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wife; the *tent* that fearsches
To th' bottom of the world. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*
A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dip in some
medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent*, and heal
it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
4. [*Vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly
from Galicia in Spain.
TO TENT. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To lodge as in a tent; to
tabernacle.
The smiles of knaves
Tent in my checks, and schoolboy's tears take up
The glasses of my fight. *Shakefp.*
TO TENT. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my cure. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.
—Well might they fester gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep
wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wifeman.*
TENTATION. *n. f.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Latin.] Trial;
temptation.
The first delusion satan put upon Eve, and his whole *ten-
tation*, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation,
you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TENTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Try-
ing; elaying.
TENTED. *adj.* [*from tent*.] Covered with tents.
These arms of mine till now have us'd
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shak. Othello.*
The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TENTER. *n. f.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin.]
1. A hook on which things are stretched.
2. *To be on the TENTER*. To be on the stretch; to be in
difficulties; to be in suspense.
In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That every way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
TO TENTER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To stretch by hooks.
A blown bladder prest'd rifest again, and when leather or
cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon's N. Hist. N. 12.*
TO TENTER. *v. n.* To admit; extension.
Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*
TENTH. *adj.* [*decima*, Saxon.] First after the ninth; ordinal of
ten.
It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as
much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much
practice. *Boyle.*

TEP

- TENTH*. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.]
1. The tenth part.
Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city.
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shak.*
To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*
Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of
wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces
of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would
be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*
2. Tithe.
With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Phillips.*
3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings
ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pre-
tended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of
the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the
eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. *Cowel.*
TENTHLY. *adv.* [*from tenth*.] In the tenth place.
TENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*tentiginus*, Latin.] Stiff; stretched.
TENTWORT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ains.*
TEPUFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*tennis* and *folium*, Latin.] Having thin
leaves.
TENUITY. *n. f.* [*tenuité*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Latin.]
Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.
Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side
boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the
sap upwards. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 533.*
The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them
see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the in-
fluence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*
Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or
filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for
motion. *Glanville's See-f.*
Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced
to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal
purposes. *Arbutnot.*
At the height of four thousand miles the aether is of that
wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of
an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that
aether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which
is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*
TENUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Latin.] Thin; small; minute.
Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation,
or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth
unto itself. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*
TENSURE. *n. f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.]
Tensure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of
their lords. In Scotland are four *tensures*; the first is pura
clemsina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing
for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call
feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others,
paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a hold-
ing in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt
spurs, or some such things, if asked; the fourth is by service
of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cus-
tody of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land
holden in this fourth manner is called feudum de hauberk, or
hauberk, feudum militare or loricatorum. *Tensure* in gross is
the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a feignory in
gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowel.*
The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were
given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*
The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are
held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*
Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*
TEPEFACTION. *n. f.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming
to a small degree.
TEPID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small
degree.
The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*
He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dew. *Dryden.*
Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as
warm waters, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbutnot.*
TEPIDITY. *n. f.* [*from tepid*.] Lukewarmness. *Ains.*
TEPOR. *n. f.* [*tepor*, Latin.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.
The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more
favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbutnot.*
TERATOLOGY. *n. f.* [*τεράτος* and *λογία*.] Bombast, affec-
tation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*
TERCE. *n. f.* [*terce*, Fr. *triens*, Latin.] A vessel containing
forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.
Ains.
TRE-